



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

TWO VICTORIES!!

We have the unusual satisfaction of publishing accounts of two important Union victories, to-day; one achieved by our fleet at Port Royal, and the other in Kentucky. We congratulate our readers upon the good news. Let us rejoice, and take renewed courage and hope in the prosecution of the war upon the rebels.

The War in the South-West.

Information from Springfield, Mo., renders it probable that no forward movement will be made beyond that place by Gen. Hunter in pursuit of Price. That portion of the rebel army which was encamped at Wilson's Creek has retired, and Price is encamped about forty miles south from Springfield, at Crane creek, where he has a favorable position for defense. He has 25,000 men with him, while McCulloch is said to be at Flat creek with 7,000 men, and there are various bands scattered through the country foraging. If Gen. Hunter moves forward, it is supposed that Price will retire south and go into winter quarters at Fort Smith. It would seem to be the best policy to not permit this, but to advance our forces southward, fortifying points as we go, to hold securely what we have conquered, and prevent the return of the rebel army. We do not see any objection to a southern campaign in this direction during the winter. Fort Smith is an important point, and if in our possession, would command the whole Indian territory of the south, which is now in a state of insurrection. Inactivity on our part and fatal delays, have been the fertile causes of disaster to our arms heretofore. We need to strike suddenly and to advance quickly, before the enemy entrenches his strong points. We had hopes of seeing this policy carried out by the organization of a large army under Gen. Fremont, and a vigorous forward movement to the heart of the south-west, during the winter. But recent events have dispelled all such hopes. The Mississippi valley is to remain in the possession of the enemy, and if we can retain what we have got it will be as much as we can expect from the present policy.

A Remarkable Disclosure.

Gen. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull's Run discloses the remarkable fact that he had full information of Gen. McDowell's advance four days before it came, and eight days before the attack. This information was at once telegraphed to Jeff Davis, and the interval employed in bringing down Gen. Johnston's army from Winchester to his assistance.

There are two things in connection with this matter which naturally suggest themselves. The first is, that while Gen. Patterson was honorably discharged after letting Johnston pursue his march to Manassas undisturbed, Gen. Fremont is vilified and removed for alleged deficiencies in duty and errors in administration. The next is, who divulged to the enemy the secret of our contemplated advance? Of course, we cannot tell; that is one of the secrets of secession, and is much better guarded than our own. But we do know who has divulged matters scarcely less important. That man is Adjutant General Thomas. In his anxiety to strike down Fremont, he has fully revealed the condition of the western military department, and given to the enemy important information which there should have been special pains to conceal.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—The Madison Argus gives the following additional returns of the vote for governor:

Harvey.	Perguson.
Adams, 300
Bad Kay, 100
Kavanaugh, 56
Talk, 100
Richard, 400
Wassenaar, 300
Wassenaar, 800
Crawford, 200
Lafayette, 400

The Journal's general table is more favorable than the one we gave yesterday from the Milwaukee Sentinel, and it expresses the opinion that Harvey's majority will be about 5,000. It also says—"There will be a large majority in both houses of the legislature of republicans, or republicans and Union men elected from republican districts by republican votes."

The Patriot amuses itself by retuning and estimates electing Ferguson by 1,309 majority.

The Sentinel of this morning changes some of its figures in favor of Harvey.

THE WAR AND SLAVERY.—Geo. W. Curtis hit the nail on the head, in his recent lecture in Boston, when he said—"The mow sweeps across the field to gather the harvest, and not to destroy snakes and vermin; but if the snakes and vermin come in its way they will be destroyed."

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. There is most intense excitement to hear further particulars in regard to the great expedition. Groundless rumors are circulating that Charleston has been bombarded. No intelligence whatever concerning the great expedition has been received in any quarter, up to noon to-day, additional to what has been telegraphed.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 10. At last accounts our troops had advanced to within 12 miles of Charleston.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11. This morning at 10 a. m., Col. Anthony with 150 mounted men was attacked on an open prairie about ten miles from this place by 600 rebels under command of Upson and Hayes.

After a desperate struggle the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, and from which they were again routed. Col. Anthony then fell back about six miles to await reinforcements which will be speedily forwarded to him.

This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured part of Capt. Shields' company of Fremont Hussars near Little Santa Fe.

It is said there are upwards of 1000 armed secessionists in this country.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11. Capt. Dowell, of the 20th Indiana regiment, has returned from Hatteras. He says he found it impossible for his regiment to remain longer on that narrow neck of land. Although suffering severe privations, but of the men were sick.

Col. Hawkins' regiment of Zouaves will return and their places will be supplied by fresh troops.

Capt. Dowell says the person who informed him of the success of the great expedition, stated that the troops landed at Port Royal without difficulty, but at Beaufort the fight lasted two days.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11. It is reported by the boat from Old Point, that a steamer came in the capes last evening, and continued up the bay, without stopping. She was thought to be the Vanderbilt, with dispatches from the great fleet. Nothing has been heard of her arrival at Annapolis.

There is nothing but outside reports to warrant the statement that at last accounts our troops had advanced to within twelve miles of Charleston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. Fourteen cases of soldier's clothing, valued at \$10,000, belonging to the 79th regiment, were found this morning at the Erie railroad depot, destined for the west. They were seized, and Quartermaster Ostrander, of that regiment, together with J. M. Reynolds, sutler, were arrested on charge of defrauding the government.

Specials state that the President and Assistant Secretary Ross received dispatches this morning, confirming the success of the naval expedition, but are founded on the same authority as those from Fort Monroe to the associated press.

CAIRO, Nov. 11. Memphis papers received today contain a dispatch from Savannah, fully confirming the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and the capture of three forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The federal forces were in possession of the town of Beaufort.

The rebels acknowledge their loss very heavy.

New Orleans papers, also received today, speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 11. There are no tidings up to this hour of the expected steamer with official news of the fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. The trial of the Petrol pirates has again been postponed, on account of the absence of Capt. Purviance of the navy. Frank Alban, one of the pirates, died in prison of consumption. He was to be a witness for the prosecution.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11. The superintendent of the government detective police arrested to-day John Renwick, son of Robert Renwick of this city, and now a state prisoner for treason. The premises were searched for arms, and notwithstanding two previous searches had been made by the police here, the officers to-day found a number of valuable rifles and carbines secreted between the partitions of the stalls of the stable attached to the premises. Young Renwick goes to Fort Warren to-night. The rifles were valuable arms from the government works, and stamped Harper's Ferry, 1860.

GALLIPOLI, Nov. 11. Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, 35 miles below this place, was attacked last night by 600 rebels. Out of 150 of our troops stationed there, only about 50 escaped. The rest were killed or taken prisoners.

The rebels, both male and female, fired from their houses on our troops.

Three steamers which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. Those steamers started back to Guyandotte this morning, at ten o'clock, with about 400 federal troops on board, from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

Three steamers passed up since the skirmish, and report not a person to be seen in the town.

LARCA.—The steamer Empire City has just arrived from Guyandotte. The secession portion of the inhabitants it appears were looking for an attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known. Col. Deiglers 4th Virginia regiment on arrival fired the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Deigler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The Post says an expedition is prepared, if not already sailed, which will seal the harbors of Savannah and Charleston against the exit or entrance of any further Theodoras or Nashvilles. Also a flotilla of thirty vessels is now in this port armed and manned, ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. The vessels are peculiarly fitted by size, draft of water, and armaments for harassing the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama.

Only the companies garrisoning the fortifications around Washington have been ordered to build log huts for winter quarters.

The new steamship Constitution has been chartered by the government.

Boston, Nov. 11. Ex-Mayor Barker, of Mobile, and Wm. Pierce, of New Orleans, were today discharged from Fort Washington.

Senator Henry Wilson has written a letter, indirectly denying that he is either directly or indirectly concerned in any government contract for army shoes as has been stated.

The papers are discussing the question of Fremont's successor. Gens. Halleck, Wool and Meigs are mentioned, but as yet we have not even heard a whisper in favor of Frank P. Blair, Jr. Strange that so important a man as he is, or supposes he is, should be overlooked.

Herald's dispatch.—A gentleman occupying a high position in Mexico has just arrived here with important information, which he has laid before the government, from the west coast of Mexico and Sonora. It appears that the whole west coast is greatly excited at the contemplated intervention of England, France and Spain in their affairs and they have applied to our government to know whether it will sustain them in their stand against the intrigues of Spain. The rebel agents are now very busy in the section of Mexico. They have thus far found little sympathy, the people nearly all favoring the cause of the federal government. This is the case in all of the states of Mexico. The rebels, however, held out flattering promises and offer to make any kind of treaty and to aid them with money.

World's dispatch.—The excitement has been intense here all day, in reference to the coast expedition. The news coming from Fort Monroe and Hatteras is credited at the departments. In case the expedition steamer arrives at Annapolis arrangements will be made to dispatch the news immediately north and south. Everything is quiet on the Potomac.

The steamer Harriet Lane, having been thoroughly overhauled, will go down to the flotilla in a day or two.

The President will not pardon Capt. Gordon, convicted at New York of being engaged in the slave trade. The government desires the prompt punishment of such offenders.

Times dispatch.—Yesterday Gen. Hancock sent five companies of the New York 49th and 3d cavalry to Peaks' Hill, five miles beyond Lewisville. They discovered no signs of the recent presence of rebel pickets, except a few extinguished camp fires. The cavalry went three miles beyond, and was informed that the place had recently been occupied by rebels. They brought in a prisoner. On the front of the left wing, below Alexandria, our picket lines extend from the mouth of the Occoquan, up the Occoquan Ridge, 10 miles in front of Mount Vernon, which estate is now within our lines. The rebel pickets appear about two or three miles beyond our lines, and about the same distance this side of the Occoquan, south, in the direction of Fairfax Station. It is stated the rebels have thrown up two field works at that place, and Gen. Ewell is there with five regiments.

Tribune special.—Several rebel batteries in the lower Potomac have been withdrawn. It is probable that they were composed entirely of field pieces.

The officers generally ridicule the idea of going into winter quarters.

A person in citizen's dress with a pass from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, visited all the posts of the left wing of our army on Saturday, who was recognized on his return by a gentleman in Alexandria as an officer in the rebel army.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12. The inquirer has the following from Ft. Monroe, received from a rebel source, in anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition:

"The rebels have been engaged in erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head and upon the opposite neck of land. The principal fortifications on Hilton's Head was dominated Fort Walker, situated on low land and partially concealed by trees and underbrush; adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so connected as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beauregard was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been South Carolina regiments, assisted by additional regiments sent from Richmond.

Near the batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were, in quality as formed by the inside of Port Royal entrance, and beyond the batteries, lay the fleet of Com. Tatnall, which consisted only of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns but principally light ones. They constituted a great portion of the fleet; many of these remained outside the mouth of the entrance until after the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in miniature line of battle, in the position already stated, beyond the guns of their own forts, and across the entrance.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, the U. S. fleet, numbering 42 vessels, headed by the flag ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance. This was at half past 9 o'clock. Several of the transports remained off the coast. Upon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as upon the other fortifications. Under the cover of this fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries, which they did. A number of the vessels passed through the fire from the shore batteries, with very trifling injuries; at least fifteen of them passed up beyond the reach of land batteries. As the fleet advanced, the rebel fleet of Tatnall opened fire, but missing the impossibility of making any resistance, soon dispersed. Some were forced to run in shore, and others were driven up the inlets out of sight.

Com. Tatnall went on shore with his men to assist in fortifying the batteries, and to use them against our vessels, which were endeavoring to follow the advance of the others. The passage of the fleet through the channel was not accomplished until the firing had continued from half past four in the morning till nearly five in the evening.

One of the Union gun-boats is believed to have been burned and three steamers disabled.

It is acknowledged by the enemy they had 20 men killed in Fort Walker, but it is impossible to state what their loss was at the other batteries, doubtless very great, as our fire is said to have been very effective, and the guns well aimed, and of heavy calibre. No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed Broad river, than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, though not in time to prevent the escape of small rebel vessels. Not one of the federal vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed by fire was the gunboat referred to above.

The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel, which they reached with very little if any loss. The Union vessels acted under special instructions in blockading the inlets, which afforded loop-holes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet entered upon this duty, four ships made at once for Beaufort, and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A dispatch dated Beaufort, Nov. 7th, to the Charleston Mercury, says that at that time the Union forces were preparing to land, evidently with the design of throwing up entrenchments and attacking the town. We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the Union forces, but the rebels confess their own firing was very bad, and that their artillerymen were badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the fort were not well mounted. When Com. Tatnall left to assist his men

A telegraphic dispatch, which left Richmond on Saturday last, stated that there was nothing particularly important from the southern coast. It is evident from this that the rebel government has prohibited any further information from coming north at Richmond. This implies that they have suffered a heavy defeat.

The Charleston Mercury of the 8th inst., after summing up, says: The Yankees seem to have driven Com. Tatnall's Mosquito fleet up the creeks leading to Savannah, and cut off all water communication by sealing up Skull creek. Although the Yankees have effected, as yet, no landing, it is certain they have made some progress, and it behooves us to immediately send such reinforcements as may be needed to check any movement they may make towards gaining even the smallest loop-hole for their invasion. If they can take Charleston with 25,000 men, let them, as we would be unworthy possessors, it and it will be a 'fit memorial, laid in ashes, of our own southern imbecility.

The following is a special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury:

HENDERSONVILLE, Nov. 7-9 P. M. The rebels have been very bad, hence the successful capture of seven of the enemy's men-of-war. Their transports are still outside. Our loss thus far has been very slight, and the troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton Head and Bay Point, as at first reported, received the brunt of the attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries, is owing to the poor practice of the artillerymen. The enemy's ships, which passed our batteries, can be distinctly seen from Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beauregard are still firing. The enemy has left one gun-boat which was burned. Shells can be seen from here, bursting in the woods. Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless troops are sent up with artillery and cavalry. Four ships are now in sight over the land, and up as far as Skull Creek. There is reason to believe the enemy are now making preparations to land a large force at Hilton's Head, over to-night or to-morrow morning.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12. Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at Pikes county, Kentucky, and won a glorious victory. Col. Lake Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris 2d Ohio in front, with 600 men. Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners. The balance were scattered in all directions. The loss of the rebels is small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12. A courier from Nelson's brigade with dispatches for Gen. Thomas, reports fighting at Pikesville for two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners. This is reliable.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12. Nelson has whipped Williams—100 rebels killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Among the latter are Williams and Hawes.

[The fight took place at Pikesville on Friday and Saturday. The federal loss is comparatively small.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12. The rebel ship Bermuda ran the blockade off Savannah on the night of the 2d of Nov., being towed out by the steamer Hunter, she was loaded with 2,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. Flour receipts 43273 bbls. market slightly in favor of buyers. Sales 13,500 bbls. at 55c to 55 1/2c western. Receipts of wheat 243,970 bushels, market 1 cr. better with good demand for export, sales 165,000 bushels 122 choice spring, 123 1/2c Mill club, 125 choice N. W. club.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHES.

Secretary Cameron visited West Point on Monday, where he was received with much ceremony, and made a speech to the students. On going to the depot to return to Albany, in his hurry to reach the cars he fell off the railroad embankment, which is about fifteen feet high. He was not much hurt, however, nor was the embankment.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.—Hon. Town send Harris has sent home his resignation as American minister in Japan, and says that he desires to return to the United States by the 1st of January. Hon. R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, has been appointed to succeed him, and will speedily take his departure.

A Frenchman thinks the English language is very odd. "Dare is 'look out,'" which is to put out your head and see; and 'look out,' which is to haul in your head not for to see—just contrairre."

Kentucky has six or seven regiments in the field, and parts of thirty four in camps, which, if not filled within two weeks will be consolidated, by which at least seventeen full regiments will be organized. It is thought that Kentucky will have her full complement of men in the field before the winter fully sets in.

Six or eight regiments left Pennsylvania last week for the seat of war. Their exact destination is not known.

The comet, whose sudden appearance in the north-west heavens last summer attracted the attention of the public generally, is still seen through a telescope in the constellation of Hercules. According to Prof. Tuttle's calculations it is now more than two hundred and forty millions of miles from the earth, while on the 28th of June it was only about a dozen millions of miles distant from us.

Richard W. Hartley, an old citizen of La Crosse, one of the inventors of Hartley & Moffitt's breech-loading cannon, died of apoplexy in Chicago on Tuesday morning last.

The Nashville Union states that the report is current in that city that it has been determined by President (?) Davis to invite Mr. Breckinridge to a seat in his cabinet, and that he will be placed in the cabinet as secretary of war.—Mr. Benjamin the acting secretary at present, retiring to take control of the department of justice.

Gen. Wool has notified those officers who have their wives at Fort Monroe, that all buildings in and around the fort will soon be required for the accommodation of troops.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation appointing the 28th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. The same day has been designated by the governor of Connecticut.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, proposes to sail for England in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of delivering a series of discourses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities in Great Britain, on the origin and progress of the American war, in the hope of imparting to John Bull such ideas of the struggle as will be likely to restrain him from bestowing his sympathies on the rebels.

The Kentuckians talk about sending Thomas H. Clay, the oldest son of Henry Clay, to take Breckinridge's place in the senate. He is like his illustrious father in appearance, as he is in spirit.

Gen. Hunter has taken four companies of the first Missouri cavalry for his body guard. This is proper enough. It is right for every commanding general to have a body guard except Fremont.

The Tribune, the only republican paper in the west which we have seen that has lent itself to the conspiracy against Fremont, publishes in Wednesday's issue four or five columns of scandal against him. It is supported by no evidence, and so far as affects Fremont personally, is entitled to no credit.

"So say we all of us!"—Chicago Journal.

REDEEMED ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—From the Springfield Journal we learn that the amount of circulation of the banks upon which dividends were declared up to Nov. 1st, redeemed during the month of October at the auditor's office, was \$273,989, for which \$160,419.80 in specie was paid, the value of the notes averaging about 56 per cent.

The outstanding circulation of the same banks is \$633,854, so that about 34 1/2 per cent. of the circulation of those banks was redeemed during the month of October.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S REPORT.—We have seen a private letter from a gentleman who knows what he writes, who states that the Prince Napoleon, since his return from America, marked no disguise in expressing both in public and in private, his decided conviction that the north is not only abundantly able to whip the slaveholders, but that it will do it and ought to do it, and the sooner the better. From the general course of the press for the last fortnight it is easy to see that all France is reaching the same conclusion.—N. Y. Post, 6th.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 5th of Nov., by the Rev. A. Walker, Mr. JOHN CLARK, of Janesville, and the AGNES MOORE, of Rock Prairie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Janesville, Wis., Nov. 12th, 1861.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons interested that I will make application to the circuit court for and for Rock county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the court room, in the city of Janesville, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1861, to revoke in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, for judgment against the several lots, parcels and parcels of land described in a report there to be made and filed with the clerk of said court, for the unpaid taxes, levied by the common council of the city of Janesville, for city purposes for the year 1860, and charged upon such lots, bonds, parcels and parcels of land to be returned and reported delinquent for said year; and all persons interested therein, are requested to attend at such term of said court and offer their defense (if any they may have) to the said application.

GEO. A. YOUNG, Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. David S. Curtis, plaintiff, against John Mitchell, Solomon Hutson, Elias Hutson and Caroline Gosholtz, defendants. N. Y. Lawrence and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1861, I, Ira C. Jenks, a referee duly appointed under the order of said court, and in public auction, to the highest bidder, at the first steps of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Janesville, on the 11th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., all those parcels of land situated in the city of Janesville, county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: one hundred and eighty nine (189) one hundred and ninety (190) two hundred and nineteen (219) and one hundred and ninety (190) (220) in Mitchell's fifth addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.—Dated June 18th, 1861. J. C. JENKS, Referee.

The above sale is postponed to the first day of October, A. D. 1861, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.—Dated Sept. 18th, 1861. J. C. JENKS, Referee.

The above sale is further postponed until the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1861, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1861. J. C. JENKS, Referee.

The above sale is further postponed to the 11th day of November next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.—Dated Nov. 11th, 1861. J. C. JENKS, Referee.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to look will be placed on the tenth day of November, 1861, at my office, in Janesville, for subscription under my superintendence for "Ten year Notes" to be issued under the act of July 11, 1860. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars, each, dated 1st August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest, being at the rate of two cents each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached, extending the several amounts of annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscribers for any such Treasury Notes will be required during fifteen days from the day of opening the books at my office, and afterwards. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in full cash on the day of subscription, and the balance of the subscription of more than one hundred dollars may be paid in cash, or if preferred, one tenth at the time of subscription and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, this being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in the foregoing, and in case where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the sum actually paid, and the balance of the subscription will be paid in full cash on the day of payment, and on that day the interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest, will be returned to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or by other mode as may be directed by the Secretary, and they will be transmitted their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

WM. M. ALLMAN, Agent for National Loan. Janesville, Nov. 12th, 1861. no1242w-v7

To Rent.

A MEDIUM sized house to rent, on the west side of the river, in the vicinity of the Catholic church. Apply to [redacted] no1242w-v7

AUCTION.

200 Fine Steel Engravings

In Oil, Roswood and Black Walnut Frames, at Auction.

Wednesday & Thursday Eve, Nov. 13 & 14, at 7 o'clock, in Myers' Block, next door to McKee & Bro. I will sell as above, without reserve, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, suitably framed and ornamented. The selection embraces many rare and valuable subjects from the works of Landseer, Wilkie, Raphael, Turner, &c. As the Engravings are too numerous to enumerate and will be on

FREE EXHIBITION

from Monday noon till the evening of sale. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to the exhibition. no1242w-v7

CHAS. POLKER, Auctioneer.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.	Arrive.	Clow.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Madison, through,	10:30 P.M.	12:00 A.M.	12:45 P.M.
Oshkosh and way,	10:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Madison, through,	6:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Madison and way,	6:30 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
Madison and way,	12:45 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Bellevue and way,	12:45 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Bellevue and way,	12:45 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
Grand mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in WOOD, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

County Board of Supervisors.

The county board of supervisors met today at two o'clock, and were called to order by A. W. Pope, chairman.

At roll call the following members answered to their names:

J. Kinney, Jr., Avon.
Geo. Playter, Bradford.
Chas. Peck, Beloit.
J. Corey, Center.
S. Schoonover, Fulton.
Cyrus Bliss, Harmony.
A. W. Pope, Janesville.
D. R. Spooner, Johnstown.
F. Nash, La Prairie.
T. H. Goodhue, Lima.
J. Doolittle, Magnolia.
H. G. Greenman, Milton.
E. S. Carpenter, Newark.
A. C. Douglas, Plymouth.
O. W. Gilman, Porter.
T. L. Hollister, Rock.
J. Kirkpatrick, Spring Valley.
H. J. Murray, Turtle.
P. Allar, Union.
N. W. Root, 3d Ward Beloit City.
N. Parker, 1st Ward Janesville City.
G. Barnes, 2d " "
H. W. Collins, 3d " "

ABSENT.

Henry Tuttle, Clinton.
P. Johnson, 1st Ward Beloit City.
L. G. Fisher, 2d " "
S. K. Blodgett, 4th " "
H. S. Shelton, 4th " Janesville City.
Moved and adopted the rules of the last board adopted for the present board.
Moved and carried that the board adjourn to 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.—We learn that of the twelve companies authorized to be raised for Col. Barstow's cavalry, that six are now full and ready to come into camp. The balance have from 40 to 60 men each enlisted, and will rapidly fill up. The barracks will be made in the most comfortable manner, and after about a week will be ready for the occupation of companies as fast as they arrive. The horses to be purchased and two or three hundred will be along this week. The stables will be built in the vicinity of the camp ground, and will be quite a sight when filled with the complement of horses. Col. Barstow has made arrangements to have the uniforms and equipments of a superior quality, and they will be promptly furnished, so that recruits will be mounted and uniformed as fast as they arrive.

PICTURES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the collection of engravings now on exhibition in Myers' block, next to McKee's. No better way of spending a leisure hour can be devised than to devote it to the examination of these pictures, as most of them are good and many of them superior. They are now open for inspection; go and inspect them. If the poet's saying is true, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then he who hangs a handsome picture on his parlor wall is largely conducing to the enjoyment of his family and friends. They will be sold on Wednesday evening without reserve.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Captain Saxe reports his company in Waukesha county full and is assigned to 16th regiment.

The Northern Lights, Captain Train, is reported full and assigned to 16th regiment. Lieut. C. Johnson, Waupun, and Captain A. Samsan each report 40 men enrolled for the 15th regiment.

Commissions have been issued to Wm. A. Barstow as colonel, and Elias A. Calkins as major of the third Wisconsin cavalry.

To Stephen O. Hime, as surgeon, and Lorn J. Hansen, as 1st assistant surgeon, of Col. Hey's (15th) regiment.

Wm. Wiley, M. D., of Ripon, declines appointment of 2d assistant surgeon to 14th regiment.

Henry Eugene Eastman, of Green Bay, is commissioned as 2d major of 2d cavalry.

D. W. C. Wilson, of Sparta, reports 44 men enlisted.

Rev. L. B. Mason, of Madison, is commissioned chaplain of the 12th regiment.

WASHBURN'S REGIMENT.—The Madison Patriot says that J. C. Chandler was commissioned captain to raise a company of cavalry for the 2d regiment, about ten days ago. Two or three days since he notified Col. Washburn that he had seventy men ready to encamp. The colonel consulted with some other officers and then, to Mr. Chandler's surprise, informed him that his regiment was full, and that he could not accept his company. On the receipt of this information [Mr. C. resigned his commission.

CHANGES OF TACTICS.—The Chicago Tribune now discovers that there is no danger whatever to our army in Missouri—that the state is all quiet—that there is not a rebel within thirty miles of Springfield—that there will be no battle, and that there are no more troops wanted. This is gratifying news, if true, because it proves that Gen. Fremont had quieted the rebellion in a state of 65,000 square miles—larger than Virginia, with seven hundred miles of navigable rivers, and six hundred miles of railway to be guarded. All this the Tribune indirectly admits has been done, which is more than any other general east or west has accomplished.

READABLE ITEMS.—Here are a couple of items from the Cincinnati Gazette, which will bear reading:

LINGUISTIC PROGRESS.—According to the present definition, an abolitionist is one who wants some fighting done in this war. It is reported that several members of congress have been in Washington, lately, expressing the public desire that something should be done to put down the rebellion, in return for our immense expenditures; whereupon it is decided that they are all abolitionists, who want fighting done so as to further exasperate the south, and make a reconstruction impossible; and it is thought to be necessary that our military authorities should set themselves back in the breach, against this radicalism. An abolitionist now is any one who wants anybody hurt in this war, that is, any rebel; the slaughter of our own men is not incompatible with reconstruction.

"THE GREAT QUESTION."—According to the papers, Gen. Scott, after the affecting ceremonies of his abdication, left a dying injunction to his successor. Holding him by the hand as they awaited the departure of the train, and drawing him closer, the retiring hero impressively said: "General, do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend the great question."

It would seem from this that the duty of the general-in-chief is not limited to commanding the armies of the nation, but he alone is to comprehend and decide the "great question." It will strike most people that we have had too much management of "the great question," and too little generalship in our military policy already, and that the best thing the successor can do is to let "the great question" take care of itself, and go on with his fighting.

THE MULLIGAN OVATION.—The public reception that was given to Col. Mulligan last evening was as creditable to our citizens as it must have been gratifying to the gallant officer who has faced the fire and sword of his country's enemies with a degree of valor that has seldom been equalled in the history of wars.

Col. Mulligan, we understand, has determined to form a new brigade and return to the field at an early day. Thousands of our young men who are not already in the country's service, will gladly enlist in a regiment or brigade to be led to battle by this brave officer.

We shall expect soon to be able to announce that Col. Mulligan has received a brigadier general's commission.—Chicago Journal.

ONE BROTHER KILLS ANOTHER.—The following lamentable occurrence took place on Tuesday night, the 5th inst., about three miles from the village of Benton, in Lafayette county, Wisconsin:

On Tuesday evening, John Dunlavy, a young man, went to a neighbor's house, about a mile distant, and did not return until some time in the night. The family for some time previous had been troubled with the depredations of wolves about the premises. When John arrived in the vicinity of the house, the dog set up a loud and earnest barking, and it was thought by the family that a wolf was attacking the fowls in the hen-house, from which there also came signs of disturbance. Whereupon, Patrick Dunlavy went out cautiously with a loaded gun to attack the supposed intruder. It seems that John, hearing Patrick coming, thinking to have sport, crouched down by the side of the hen-house. The other, seeing a dark object and supposing it to be the wolf, fired. He had shot his brother! The charge took effect in the abdomen. He lived but a very short time.—Columbian Advertiser.

GEN. WOOL'S RESIGNATION.—A dispatch from Fort Monroe says the story of Gen. Wool's intended resignation is "news" there. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, however, writes from the same place:

The anticipated resignation of General Wool is the subject of considerable comment here. The old veteran supposes he is not sustained by the administration, and he has some grounds for so thinking. There are not artillerists enough in Fort Monroe to serve properly a dozen guns, and the fort is of such an extent that under present circumstances it is essentially weak. Why the most important strategic point upon the southern coast should be left in a partially defenceless condition cannot be seen. Gen. Wool has made representations of a similar import to the administration, and his failure to elicit an affirmative response furnishes grounds for supposing that not the fullest confidence is placed in him.

Three gentlemen, who have not had Gen. Wool's best field experience, have been placed over him, and one of them is now commander-in-chief of the army. The result will undoubtedly be the general's early resignation, although as yet he has not been officially informed of the retirement of Lieutenant-General Scott.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.—Dug. King gets his Chicago and New York papers about an hour and a half before the Chicago mail arrives. He is always ahead of anybody else. Go and get your regular papers at King's news room four doors below the post-office. no12d1d

War Supplies!

The Chicago Evening Journal will be for sale regularly every morning.
Camp Treadway Paper and Envelopes, in great variety of styles. Also Camp Barstow Paper and Envelopes, with appropriate emblems.

Infantry and Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, Manuals for Officers constantly on hand. Also, Blank Books for Regiments and Officers, manufactured with neatness and dispatch.

Remember, No. 9 Main Street is the place to buy everything in the News, Stationery and Book line, cheap. no12d1d

O. J. DEARBORN.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

We continue yesterday's figures:
WHEAT—white winter 75c; good to choice milling spring 55c; fair to good shipping 55c; common quality 50c.

CORN—16c; per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14c; per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—good local demand at 14c; per bushel.
RYE—in good request at 32c; per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice at 30c; 20c; per 60 lbs. for common.
TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 12c; 14c; 15c; per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—now 12c; 13c; per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 10c; 12c; fair to choice 10c.
EGGS—scarce at 14c; per dozen.
WOOL—in good demand at 25c; fair to choice 25c.

HIDES—green, advanced to 8c; 4c; Dry, 8c.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2c; per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6c; 7c; chickens, 5c; SHEEP PRICES—range from 30c to 40c each.

Union Envelopes!

A VERY large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag and other Union Emblems printed on them, may be found at
J. DEARBORN.

City Orders for Sale

In large or small quantities, at a discount. McKee & Bro. September 8th, 1861. McKee & Bro. sep8d1d

NEW

Ready Made Clothing

AND

HAT AND CAP

STORE!

In the New Brick Store, west side of the River,

Opposite the Central Bank,

M. C. SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICE

OF

CLOTHING

AND

HATS AND CAPS!

I HAVE just received the

Largest, Cheapest and most Extensive

assortment of

Ready Made Clothing!

to be found in this city, consisting of all kinds of

Boys' and Men's Wear,

from the

lowest price garments

to the

Best to be Found in the Market.

Having all our goods

Manufactured for us Expressly,

persons buying

Ready-Made Clothing,

will find our

GARMENTS

a very different article from those that are generally

sold at these common

SLOP SHOPS.

Also a large stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

and everything to complete a

Gentleman's Wardrobe!

by

BUYING OF US.

Having bought out the entire stock of an

Eastern Manufacturer

AT

ONE HALF THE COST

to

Manufacture,

we are prepared to sell

HATS AND CAPS

at least

thirty per cent cheaper

than ever before sold in Janesville.

Remember the Place,

WEST SIDE,

Opposite the Central Bank.

Janesville, Oct. 25, 1861. M. C. SMITH. oct25d1d

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

ever.

Delains, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

In great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

In various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors.

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

oct25d1d O. K. BENNETT.

Boots & Shoes for Cash.

Lower than Ever Offered

IN

Rock County.

HAVING purchased the Old Rochester Boot and

Shoe Store, and a large stock of

Boots and Shoes for Cash,

in the Eastern market, I am offering

Boots & Shoes

AT

Prices that Cannot Fail to Please.

Custom Made

French Calf Boots, \$4.00.

do do do Kip do \$4.00.

do do do American do do \$3.00.

Eastern Made Boots, from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Boys, Youths and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS, BALMORAL

BOOTS, MORRIS BOOTS, RUBBERS, &c.

In endless variety.

Call and Examine My Stock and Prices.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main St.,

one door south of Milwaukee Street, Janesville,

oct25d1d J. O. BAILEY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Insurance Company,

No. 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

OFFICE, 60 WALL AND 61 PIN STS., NEW YORK,

20 AND 21 POULTRY, LONDON.

Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds \$5,304,125

Invested in this Country, \$1,000,000

Yearly Revenue, over, \$2,000,000

THE SHAREHOLDERS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE

FOR ENFORCEMENTS OF THE COMPANY.

ALL Directors must be Shareholders.

THE policies of this company are issued in this

country by a large and wealthy body of well-known

American citizens resident in New York, who, being

Directors and Shareholders, are, with the personal

liability of its shareholders, entitled to, in our opinion,

the highest confidence.

New York, March 1861.

STURGIS, BARNETT & Co.

J. N. JAVVIA & Sons

ALEX. T. STEWART & Co.

C. W. & J. F. MOORE & Co.

D. APPLETON & Co.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, Esq., THOMPSON NAYNE, Esq.,

RUFUS KING, Esq.

KNIGHT & WARREN, Gen'l Agts.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Read the following Testimonial!

The great resources of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and the high character of its directors, together with the personal liability of its shareholders, entitle it, in our opinion, to the highest confidence.

New York, March 1861.

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